VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

Please amend the subject application as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION

The paragraph appearing at page 56, lines 9-29, was amended in order to reflect the following correction appearing in line 14:

The yeast two-hybrid system was utilized to find protein(s) that interact with the third PDZ domain of SAP102. The third PDZ domain (amino acids 367 to 452) was generated by PCR using a pair of oligonucleotides with restriction digestion sites for *Sal* I and *Bgl* II sense (5'-ACGCGTCGACCAGAGAGCCCCGCAAG-3' (SEQ ID NO. 18)) and antisense (5'-GAAGATCTAGGTCTATACTGGGCCAC-3' ~~(SEQ ID NO. 23)~~ (SEQ ID NO. 19)) and was subcloned into the pPC97 yeast vector containing the GAL4 DNA binding domain (Chevray, P. M., and Nathans, D. (1992) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*. 89:5789). The bait plasmid was then transformed into Y190 yeast cells (Durfee, T., et al. (1993) *Genes Dev.* 7:555; Staudinger. J., et al. (1995) *J. Cell Biol.* 128:263) and a two-hybrid screening was performed using a random-primed cDNA library from rat hippocampus subcloned into the *Sal* I */Not* I site of the pPC86 vector containing the GAL 4 transcription activation domain (Brakeman, P. R., et al. (1997) *Nature.* 386:284; Dong et al., *supra*). Positive clones were selected on plates lacking leucine, tryptophan, and histidine with 50 mM 3-aminotriazole and confirmed by filter assay for β-galactosidase activity (Breeden, L., and Nasmyth, K. (1985) *Cold Spring Harb. Symp. Quant. Biol.* 50: 643). For cloning of the full length of SYNGAP, successive rounds of phage library screening were performed with rat hippocampal λZAP cDNA libraries (dT-primed and random-primed). The nucleic acid sequence of the SAP102 protein can be found in Mueller, et al. (1996) *Neuron*. 17:255. The hippocanpal λZAP cDNA library was made according to standard methods. See e.g., Ausubel et al. *supra* and Sanbrook et al., *supra.*